

to think in terms of the integration of parts of the nervous system, not in terms of higher and lower centres.

The chapters on neuropathology follow the same pattern of dealing with principles rather than lists of pathological conditions. The student may find these chapters useful for revision purposes. The author is very conservative in his views on the part played by psychological factors in the precipitation of epileptic fits. He does not go beyond observed facts when he draws his conclusions. It is rather disappointing, however, that he does not deal more fully with temporal lobe epilepsy. Some reference to the important contributions of British workers to the understanding of this subject would have helped to develop his thesis of mind-body unity.

Only a small part of the book, just over one-fifth, deals specifically with psychology and psychopathology. However, he introduces the reader to the work of Lorenz and Tinbergen on the comparative study of animal behaviour, and draws attention to the views of those who oppose their idea that innate behaviour patterns are laid down in the neurological pattern of the brain to be released by appropriate stimuli. The classification of emotion is simple and is attempted on a physiological basis.

The final chapter dealing with psychopathology expresses some views that would be sharply debated here. It is not helpful to the student that he should regard affective disorder and schizophrenia as a clinical continuum. Here the author would appear to have departed with disadvantage from his principle of simplification and schematisation.

This book supplements but does not replace a textbook of psychiatry. It is intended to start the student with a three-dimensional orientation towards neurology and psychiatry. It does this admirably, and so it should be read with profit by the student, whether he be undergraduate or postgraduate. Had more been included concerning modern psychophysiological investigations in humans, a further valuable step would have been taken in bridging the gap that exists in minds of many who regard psyche and soma as separate entities. J. G. G.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE ABO AND RH (D) BLOOD GROUPS FOR TRANSFUSION. Medical Research Council Memorandum, No. 36. (Pp. vi + 46; figs. 1; tables 7. 3s. 6d.) London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1958.

THIS is a new edition of the admirable War Memorandum No. 9 (1943). The rapid advance in this branch of hæmatology has necessitated the rewriting of most of the text, with the enlargement of some sections and the addition of new ones.

Minor criticisms are that Chown's well-tried capillary tube method for rapid and economical Rh testing is not mentioned, whereas the rather more laborious "sandwich" slide techniques of Stratton is explained in detail. In the bibliography one author's name is misspelt.

Highly recommended.

C. C. K.

CUNNINGHAM'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ANATOMY. Volume II. Revised and edited by the late J. C. Brash, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.S.E. Twelfth Edition. (Pp. xii + 492; figs. 237. 28s.) London: Oxford University Press, 1958.

VOLUME II, on the dissection of the thorax and abdomen, is the last of the three volumes of this edition of the manual to be published. The design for the edition, as outlined in Volume I, has been carried to a successful conclusion. Professor G. J. Romanes, who was responsible for the final revision of the volume, has endeavoured to simplify still further the transition from the older terminology to the new Paris Nomenclature (1955) by means of typographical changes in the index. The publishers are to be congratulated on the production of this fine volume, and on completion of publication of the whole edition within a year. This volume, and the manual as a whole, can be strongly recommended to all students and teachers.

W. R. M. M.